

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Goals

The overall goals for the program in FY-86 are to:

establish a thriving insurgency with three active fronts able to conduct sustained operations in Nicaragua, including in urban areas, which threaten Sandinista control in limited areas;

develop and publicize a coherent resistance political program through active psyops and civic action programs aimed at increasing popular support and at developing a covert support network in Nicaragua;

support existing and newly formed civic opposition groups and strengthen their ties to and support from European and Latin American counterparts;

gain increased support for the resistance and civic opposition from European and Latin American countries.

B. Major New Programs

The major new programs to be implemented in FY-88 are:

- an expanded psyops effort;
- civic action programs conducted by resistance forces in Nicaragua;
- the possibility of 18 month funding;
- and introduction of new weaponry - howitzers, armed boats, ground support aircraft - at various levels of military funding.

C. Major Accomplishments in FY-87

The major accomplishments in FY-87 were:

- establishment of a logistical support structure;
- training of resistance leadership and specialists;
- supporting approximately 13,000 fighters in Nicaragua;
- upgraded air defense;
- overcoming difficult political problems and forming an expanded, more representative Directorate;

- the Indian assembly to unite Atlantic coast groups;
- and establishment of the Nicaraguan Association for Human Rights.

D. Major Shortcomings in FY-87

The major shortcomings in FY-86 were:

- failure to activate the southern front;
- failure to develop alternatives to aerial supply;
- inability to increase support for the resistance in Nicaragua and abroad by development of an effective political campaign to complement the military effort.

== A. Introduction

B. Military Budget (see following)

C. Overt Political Budget: \$1.25 million

1. Objectives

The overt political budget is designed to fund certain activities which assist the civic opposition in Nicaragua and the armed resistance. In general, it complements covert assistance and military assistance programs. The objectives of the overt funding are to:

- exploit USIS and AID capabilities in support of the civic opposition in Nicaragua;
- establish a civic action effort by all elements of the resistance forces in the field;
- provide essential support for families of resistance combatants.

2. Advantages/Disadvantages

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3. Attitude of Other Agencies Toward Involvement

USIA has been cooperative in providing books and other materials. They have not, however, supported a proposed speakers program because they feel such a program would conflict with existing programs such as Ampart.

We have discussed with AID the possibility of supporting various civic opposition activities. With few exceptions, none of which have been conducted because of problems in Nicaragua, AID has not included the opposition in its programs. This is primarily due to a fear that granting the needed exception to Nicaragua (exceptions are needed to provide aid to countries in default to the U.S.) would trigger a rash of defaults followed by requests for exceptions.

4. Programs to be funded, amounts

a. USIS Support: \$100 thousand

Overt political support would include an increase in funding for certain USIA programs which provide valuable support to the civic opposition. We would seek to increase the funding for projects supplying books, videotapes, speakers and sports instructors. The USIS section at the Embassy is currently the only source of western publications in the country, and USIA speakers and educational programs give the civic opposition an important resource that would help compensate for the severe restrictions they operate under. These projects play a crucial role in countering Sandinista control of the media and Soviet disinformation.

Publications would include non-fiction works relevant to the situation in Central America or the development of marxist regimes, while videos would include news programs (preferably in Spanish), documentaries and popular films. The provision of an alternative to the official culture and propaganda plays an essential role in strengthening the civic opposition.

An enlarged program of U.S. speakers and instructors would provide similar benefits. USIS already plans to have a number of speakers and instructors come to Nicaragua. Additional funding would be used to expand sections of this existing program. The number of baseball instructors, for example, would be expanded from the two currently planned for by USIA. American baseball instructors are subjects of considerable public interest in Nicaragua, and would prove useful in attracting young people to the civic opposition.

The speakers program would be enlarged by having prominent U.S. figures speak on democratic themes in Nicaragua under the auspices of the civic opposition. Having Jean Kirkpatrick or Zbigniew Brezinski speak on issues of interest to the Nicaraguans would generate considerable public attention.

b. Aid to Families: \$1 million

There are numerous Indian families in Honduras and Costa Rica which do not receive assistance from UNHCR. In addition, it has been reported that UNHCR terminates aid to families in its camps when a family member joins the resistance.

To remedy this situation and thus correct a significant detriment to morale, we propose to provide assistance to those families not supported by UNHCR or to those who lose UNHCR assistance. This support would include food, simple housing materials, and basic medical care. It would be similar to that provided to the families of NR fighters, but should not exceed that provided by the UNHCR in order to prevent families in camps leaving to receive the higher amount of assistance available outside the camps.

AID should be considered as a source of this support.

c. Civic Action: \$100 thousand

While Civic Action programs by the Resistance will be constrained by logistics, Resistance forces need to make efforts to provide assistance to civilians in their operational areas. These efforts would be designed in part to gain support by providing needed or desired items to the populace. For example, Resistance corpsmen can treat simple maladies, call attention to medical problems, and pass on information on cleanliness and sanitation. To some extent, Resistance forces can dispense medicines to treat the illnesses common to the region; that effort will depend on whether Resistance forces can carry with them medical supplies in excess of their own needs. A similar effort might be made in the veterinary area. Supply drops should include medical supplies for Civic Action objectives.

It may also be worthwhile to consider attaching a dentist to Resistance forces operating in the areas most sympathetic to the Resistance. Another possibility would be attaching a veterinarian to such forces, to treat simple animal diseases and to check for diseases which can be transmitted to man.

c. AID Support: \$50 thousand

Overt political funding would also include the provision of funds to AID for specific use in programs currently unavailable to Nicaraguans. Certain regional activities, usually involving training courses or seminars, are currently denied to participants from the Nicaraguan private sector because of standing legal restrictions. If such restrictions could be waived, it would be possible to include Nicaraguans in these regional activities. This would buttress the civic opposition by providing it another resource while at the same time offering an attractive alternative to Sandinista or Soviet programs.

- D. In addition, AID should be considered as a source of support for the aid to families program in paragraph b, above.

D. Political Budget

1. Objectives

- support operations of Radio Liberacion;
- support existing civic opposition groups in Nicaragua;
- support formation of additional civic opposition groups in Nicaragua;
- strengthen ties of civic opposition with European and Latin American counterparts;
- support resistance political operations;
- improve resistance contacts and image in Europe and Latin America.

D. Human Rights

1. Objectives

The objectives of the human rights program are to:

- support operations of the Nicaraguan Association for Human Rights;
- support organization and operations of an Atlantic coast human rights organization;
- assist in the establishment of a system of military justice.

2. Programs, Amounts

The human rights program consists of training of resistance forces in proper conduct by a combatant and of investigations into allegations of misconduct conducted by ANPDE. In FY-88 it is planned to continue these activities as well as to organize an Atlantic coast human rights organization and to assist in the creation in the establishment of a military justice system for the resistance.

The creation of a system of justice is seen as a key step in strengthening the chain of command so that it may enforce discipline in its forces. This effort will consist of promulgation of a code of conduct and code of military justice, and establishment of an investigative and prosecutorial branch in the resistance. The desired result is fair investigations into alleged improper conduct and prosecution and punishment of those responsible for these acts.

- \$3 million is required to achieve the above objectives.